

FASHION VISITING CHIT-CHAT ETIQUETTE BY DAISY MAY.

WAISTCOATS and queer looking outing hats are the fashion novelties which have been presented during the past week. The waistcoats seem quite an appropriate accompaniment to the odd headgear which has so suddenly excited comment and attracted undivided attention. The new chapeaux of which I speak are for the most part helmet shaped. Some vary by turning up at the back, and others have a slightly rolling brim. They are of rough straw, worn tipped low over the brow, are as light in weight as a feather and are the embodiment of comfort. The edges are bound with colored corded silk or velvet, and the crowns are carefully draped in silk scarfs with two dangling ends. Otherwise soft woolen cravats

are known as the "Ladysmith," "Tretoria" and "Afrikander," showing that the influence of the Boer war is exerted even in millinery circles. The waistcoats are brightly colored, double breasted affairs of figured pique or plain linen. They are fastened by tiny round buttons of silver, brass or pearl. The waistcoat heretofore has been the natural companion of a semi-long jacket, but to conform to fashion's progress it becomes the associate of the popular Eton. Together they are a very chic alliance, and the effect is undeniably smart.

The old fashion that used to prevail before envelopes were invented is coming back into favor, particularly for notes where only one side of a sheet of paper need be used. The clean sheet is

gated to the strong minded person who disregards fads and follies.

Cards are still so thin that 50 may easily be accommodated at once in an ordinary cardcase. It is rumored that autograph cards will take the place of the present popular block lettering, which has at least the merit of being plain and unpretentious.

A Newport friend who was in town for a day tells me that Mrs. Duncan Elliott is lovelier than ever this season. Many consider her the handsomest of the Hargous sisters, or, as some have called them, "The Three Graces." When Mrs. Elliott (Sallie Hargous) was married in Newport, she was pronounced the most beautiful bride ever seen in that "summer city by the sea." The exquisite lace veil she wore on that occasion had a history. It was submitted for the approval of Queen Victoria, with the hope that she would select it for the Princess Beatrice when she married the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, but the queen, while she recognized its merit, considered it too expensive. It was purchased on the rebound for Miss Nina Hargous, who married Dr. William Appleton of Boston. The veil was evidently destined to be an heirloom, for it gracefully performed a similar service for Sallie Hargous.

A certain gentleman who is humorously inclined in presenting his intimate friends with a set of rules he has compiled termed "Visiting Etiquette." With the hope that they may be left in public places where poor relations, snobs and professional spongers may profit by the information therein contained, as they are not without merit, I print them for the amusement and edification of my readers:

"There are rules for the visitor as well as for the hostess. The one duty is to please and to be pleased.

"Invitations should be either accepted or declined promptly. If accepted, arrive in time, and at the expiration of the visit depart, unless you are requested to prolong your stay.

"Be stone blind, deaf and dumb to all family matters of an unpleasant nature in a household. Be punctual at meals. To be late is a disrespect to your hostess—bad form for yourself.

"Never interfere with inferiors when visiting. It is a breach of good manners.

"To be constantly correcting your hostess' children will in time make you an objectionable visitor. Mothers resent this.

"Always express a willingness to retire at the family bedtime. In your own room you can remain up as long as you choose.

"All visitors should recollect that their evenings belong to the host and hostess, and they are expected to add to their enjoyment.

"Never take novels or magazines from the bookroom unless permission is asked. When finished, return them to their shelves.

"To ask questions of a private nature is very bad form.

"If a pleasure is proposed, accept it. You are expected to be entertained.

"Be agreeable to all guests, whether you like them or not.

"To criticize other people's houses, other people's tables, other people's children, is very bad form.

"Always ask your hostess what her plans are for the day and abide by them.

"Absent yourself some hours in the morning, so that the mistress of the house will have a chance to settle her affairs. This sort of consideration is appreciated.

"Don't forget to carry with you extra toilet accessories. Your hostess is not expected to have salves and creams on hand for all her guests.

"It is bad form to lounge on sofas at all hours of the day reading novels and taking no interest in those around you. You are a visitor, and formality should be observed. Besides, you are expected to be entertaining.

"Keep your own room neat. Disorder is most trying to the maid, who will complain of it. The carelessness of a visitor has often ruined many a fine piece of furniture.

"Don't flatter your hostess' husband. It is not in good taste. Wives object to this.

"Never refuse the church and its services. To decline shows you are a person lacking good manners.

"Accept no invitations unless your hostess is consulted. And if she is not invited decline them.

"Remember that the amenities of life are many, but by adding by them you are saved many trials, many annoyances.

By following closely these rules every house party may be made a success and every guest assured an annual welcome. And then might come the millennium.

Daisy May
New York.



LATEST EDITION OF THE AFRIKANDER HAT IN COMBINATION WITH ETON WAISTCOAT.

A WOMAN OF SCIENCE.

Mrs. L. H. Grenewald, Meteorologist.

THAT the feminine mind is unsuited to scientific research is a theory that has long since been exploded. Every day the world hears of new honors conferred by institutions of learning and by governments upon intellectual women as a reward for discoveries and other notable achievements. Mrs. L. H. Grenewald, president of the National Science club of Washington, a volunteer observer of the United States weather bureau at York, Pa., is one of the energetic, brainy women whose services the government appreciates and has rewarded.

Within recent years "as a slight return for exceptional work," as the chief of the weather bureau expressed it, Mrs. Grenewald has become the happy possessor of one of the best observation stations in the volunteer department. The maximum and minimum self registering thermometers, hygrometer, whirling psychrometer, barometer and ombrometer for measuring all precipitation are the finest that a grateful government could procure.

Mrs. Grenewald is a descendant of a

union of typical old time American families and a great-granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolution. Her father, the late Rev. W. S. Hall, was prominent as a Baptist clergyman in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Grenewald was born at Luthersburg, Pa., about 50 years ago. Her education was received in the public schools of New York and Philadelphia. Owing to poor health she never secured a diploma of graduation. The

young people of both her father's and mother's families showed remarkable mental precocity, as a result of which nearly all died young. Her father, becoming alarmed, upon the advice of the family physician took her from the routine of the public school curriculum. After that she was instructed in the higher branches and received a smattering of the languages and a musical education under the direction of competent private instructors. At the age of 19 she married Captain L. H. Grenewald, who performed active service during the civil war as chief of the Gray Eagle and the "Jessey" scouts. Moore's "History of the Civil War" makes prominent and favorable mention of him.

A few years later the young couple located permanently at York, Pa. In 1887 Mr. Grenewald was elected to the office of high sheriff of York county. The sheriff's residence and the jail are in the same building. It was here that

Mrs. Grenewald's life was rapidly broadened. She became the acting deputy sheriff of the jail, with a warden and subordinates. She had complete control of the jail and was the first in authority, because her husband always sustained her decisions concerning the management of refractory prisoners, their punishment, etc. Mrs. Grenewald kept the office books, took descriptions of the prisoners, saw that they were properly searched and assigned to and looked in proper cells. Her life in this capacity was one of helpfulness and encouragement to those who came under her care.

That same year Mrs. Grenewald was chosen the director of the Pennsylvania state weather service, the central station to be in Philadelphia. The jail proved to be a desirable place for the station which the weather service desired to locate in York county.

Though her life was already filled, Mrs. Grenewald accepted the meteorological observation work. One of the dreams of her girlhood days had been the possession of a fortune sufficient to afford her an astronomical observatory. At last her wishes were realized. From her station she displayed the daily weather flags and received daily telegrams from the chief of the weather bureau.

In 1888 the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia recommended Mrs. Grenewald as an observer in the Pennsylvania state weather service. She accepted the commission and shortly after removed to her present home in the suburbs of York. Here it is that Mrs. Grenewald enjoys the fruits of her labor. Her fine observatory and the up to date fittings make it an ideal place for observations. Though her work is in the nature of volunteer service, she still sends to local daily papers weather records for each day in the year. Her work is done on the same plan and with the same care and accuracy as that of observers in paid stations. Her reports contain the departures of temperature and rainfall from the normal, the barometer readings are reduced to sea level and corrected for temperature and the reports are interchangeable with all weather stations at home and abroad.

During the month of May, 1892, three stations were established in Pennsylvania for the notification by wire of approaching thunderstorms. Mrs. Grenewald's station was one of the three, and many of her bulletins elicited favorable mention.

With all the self imposed duties of this clever woman, she still finds time to preside over her family of sons and daughters and occasionally to write for local papers. She has a reputation as a strong controversialist with local editors on current issues, particularly politics. Though it is not generally known, she has also tried her hand at rhyme with no mean success.

Mrs. Grenewald is a modest little woman whose countenance proves that higher education and ambitions are not destroyers either of good looks or feminine instincts. She has never sought position or public favor, but she has endeavored to acceptably fill the positions which circumstances have caused her to occupy. Her concise, masterly work has made her one of the brilliant examples of what an intellectual American woman can do.

By the request of the chief of the weather bureau Mrs. Grenewald has a manuscript exhibit in the weather service department at the Paris exposition.

At the last annual meeting of the National Science club in Washington, during April, Mrs. Grenewald was unanimously elected president. She has occupied the meteorological chair of the organization for several years and has been identified with this service as a volunteer observer since its organization.

To be chosen president of such an organization is a public acknowledgment of Mrs. Grenewald's superior ability for the club is founded upon an educational basis, its object being the advancement of science among women. It is the only club of its kind in this country. All members are pledged to the protection of birds and the preservation of forests, the establishment of libraries and the encouragement of scientific studies in schools. And they are, moreover, brainy women, many of whom hold college professorships.

LUCIA MARTENS.

NEW USE FOR OLD RINGS.

The old fashioned crown setting for rings that was so popular with our grandmothers is being revived. The jeweler has long been in search of something that would brighten their faded and by falling back on this fashion of bygone days the demand for new jewelry has been increased. The stones are set high, so that light penetrates the setting on all sides, greatly enhancing a fine jewel's beauty. It was a noticeable fact that the deep setting which has long been fashionable detracted much from the beauty of even the best stones, so much so, in fact, that many conservative people would not accept the style of low setting and, though fashion decreed otherwise, clung to the high on the jewel. Many persons who have worn settings in the form of rings with crown settings are now bringing them out and having them mounted as earrings, which, by the way, bid fair to enjoy a new lease of life.

AFGHAN WOMEN.

How the women of Afghanistan keep from going mad through sheer lack of something to do is a mystery. A few of them can read and write, but they put their knowledge to no use. The women of the upper classes literally do nothing. They sit all day on the floor amid their cushions, with folded hands. In summer they often visit each other and lounge in the garden. A woman who lived for a long time in Afghanistan knew but two women who European proached anywhere near European standards, and one of these spun silk and made her own clothes, and the other actually read, wrote and seemed to use her brain.

FRENCH BABIES.

It is not generally known that in France it is a penal offense to give any form of solid food to babies under a year old unless it is prescribed in writing by a properly qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use man. Nurses are also forbidden to use for their charges any sort of feeding bottle having a rubber tube. These and other equally stringent laws have recently been enacted by the French government, for in despair of increasing the birth rate of their country they are now doing their utmost to save the lives of the comparatively small number of babies who are born.



MRS. L. H. GRENEWALD.

HOW TO MAKE VENETIAN MARQUETERIE.

IT is not in every case that decorative effect obtained by means of imitation is as successful as it is possible to make it by the use of marquerie staining, or Venetian marquerie, as it is sometimes called.

A good wood, such as holly or pine, should be chosen to work upon, as an inferior wood is liable to quickly warp or crack. The surface should be well rubbed, first with rough, then with smooth, sandpaper; it should afterward be dampened and the rubbing, this time with the smooth sandpaper, be repeated. This process finished, trace the design very clearly with a good firm outline and paint it in with the stains selected. The fewer colors used the better, as a rule, will be the effect. Satin wood, walnut, mahogany, crimson and green stains are the most useful, though many others are to be had, and, judiciously used, can be made to produce excellent results. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the employment of a great number of colors detracts from the effect intended—that of a design carried out in natural colored woods. If shading is required, it can be in-

troduced by mixing water color with the stain. In this design touches of red in the roofs of the distant towers will strike a pleasing note of color, while the rest might be in the natural wood, with simple contrasts of brown and gold, and perhaps some introduction of green in the foliage. A different scheme of color will, however, be doubtless evolved by each worker. The background is now filled in with mahogany or some dark stain, the dark tones being generally the most satisfactory for this purpose. Sometimes a background stain is used so as to have a clouded effect best emphasizes the design. In this case, however, it is desired to imitate as nearly as possible the smoothness of highly polished wood, so that great care must be taken to lay on the stain as flat as possible.

Several coats, often as many as four, will be needed before the proper depth is obtained. Each coat should be thinly laid on and allowed to dry thoroughly in a warm room before the next is applied. When all are quite dry, outline the design strongly with lamp black. A line of light col-

or, satin wood for example, beyond the black outline, will greatly help the effect and increases the resemblance to real inlay.

The outlines, before being painted, should be traced with a sharp pen-knife, making a very fine cut. This cut is to be filled in with beeswax colored dark brown or black, the object being to reproduce even more closely the effect of separate inlaid pieces and to prevent the stains from spreading.

After the stains have completely dried the work has to be French polished, a somewhat tedious part of the process which requires so much care and patience that it is often found best to intrust it to the hands of a cabinet maker. A method satisfactorily employed by some workers is to make a perfectly smooth pad of cotton wool, faced or covered with a piece of old soft linen, and moistening this with the polish, to rub the surface gently and lightly round and round along with the grain of the wood. The pad, when once allowed to dry, can never be used again, but a fresh one must be made, and the rubbing continued until the article has a sufficiently high polish.

DESIGN FOR A DOOR.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark has given \$100 toward the Palisades Preservation League fund, which is being raised to save from destruction the beautiful Palisades along the Hudson river. This is the largest sum yet given by any one person.

Mrs. Lizzie E. Wooster, of the city of Wooster, O., is becoming famous as the author of schoolbooks. Her primer is used in the schools of Kansas, New Mexico and San Francisco. Her "Reading chart," "Reading boxes" and "Number boxes" are well and favor-

ably known to educators. She has just published primary recitations, and has in the process of publication three arithmetics.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is using her remarkable executive ability in behalf of women at the Paris exposition. She has organized in the National pavilion an admirable service to afford information to all American women of limited means who wish to see the exposition without waste of time, energy or money.

The National Association of Women Stenographers has changed its name to

the National Association of Business Women. The work started in Chicago, but has now broadened until the business women of Detroit, Indianapolis, Denver and New York are falling into line.

Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, wife of Colonel Greenleaf, U. S. A., at Manila, is very anxious about her library of 4,000 volumes which has been appreciated and eagerly read by the soldiers and citizens. She only has money enough to meet expenses for the next three months.

Barness Burdett-Coutts recently celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday anniversary. She is still a partner in

Coutts' bank and is a wonderful adept at figures. She inherited her immense fortune in 1837, the year Queen Victoria was crowned, and throughout these many years she has given generously to the poor and afflicted.

The cararia is indefatigable in her efforts to establish nurses' colleges and hospitals, and her influence for good is felt not only in Russia, but also in Siberia.

Mrs. E. D. Winslow, wife of the United States consul general at Stockholm, has introduced the fashion of riding in an American made automobile.

Mrs. Levi Leiter, the mother of Lady Curzon, knows more about the technique

of painting than many artists. She owns some of the rarest fifteenth century missals in existence and has herself done some illuminating on vellum.

Miss Ella Knowles Haskell of Helena, Mon., is well known in all business circles throughout the west. She is a lawyer, miner and politician.

Mrs. Baden-Powell, mother of the hero of Mafeking, is an accomplished linguist, artist and musician and has made mathematics and astronomy her constant study. Mrs. Powell has always been known for refined house-keeping and instructed her sons as well as her daughters in the art of cooking.

Miss Jane Grey Syme of Brooklyn has a secret in the art of painting. She tints plaster casts so beautifully that a skilled expert can scarcely detect her work from marble.

Mrs. Virginia Young is the only woman in the world who runs a newspaper on which no man is employed in any capacity. She is editor and proprietor of the Fairfax (S. C.) Enterprise.

Queen Victoria, who lately passed her eighty-first birthday, has learned Hindoostanee within the last ten years and now speaks it fluently.

Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, president of the Maine W. S. A., is a good housekeeper, like most of the equal suffrage women.